









Landscape Tree Suggestions

The following document is split into multiple sections. Native selections are listed first, followed by non-native species. The native species are those defined by the MN DNR Division of Forestry for the Big Woods Ecological Subsection. Additionally, native plants are best adapted to the local climate. Once established, they seldom need watering, mulching, protection from frost or continuous mowing; They are used by beautiful and diverse native butterflies and insects. In contrast, many common horticultural plants require insect pest control to survive; Moreover, native plants and plant communities provide habitats and refuges for wildlife, especially birds. (Adapted from the MN DNR website: <http://www.maplegrovern.gov/about/boards-and-commissions/arbor-committee/resources/>)

Native Deciduous – small

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments & Notable Varieties
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Alder, Speckled (<i>Alnus rugosa</i>)	15-20'	15-20'	F		L	H	H	L	Needs moist conditions. Improves soil fertility with nitrogen. Dark purple fruit persists on wood that turns orange in winter. Age 25-50 years.
2. Bladdernut, American (<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>)	10-15'	10-15'	M		L	I	H	I	Interesting 1-2" seed pods. Yellow fall color.
3. Blue Beech (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>)	15-18'	15-20'	S	 	L	L	L	L	Also called American Hornbeam. Good fall color; interesting bark. Understory tree. Age 50-75 years.
4. Dogwood, Gray (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>)	8-12'	6-10'	M	 	L	H	H	L	White flowers, white fruit, purple-red fall color. May colonize.
5. Dogwood, Pagoda (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>)	15-25'	20-25'	S	 	L	I	I	L	White spring flowers; interesting horizontal branching pattern. Beneficial for butterflies. pH 4.0-7.5. Potentially invasive.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast















M – moderate

S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate

L – low

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments & Notable Varieties
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
6. Hawthorn, Cockspur (<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>)	15-18' 15-25'	20-25' 20-30'	M S	 	L	H	H	H	Bright red fruit; seek out thornless varieties. Deer usually avoid eating. Beneficial for butterflies. Age 50-100 years. Potentially invasive.
7. Ninebark, Common (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	8-10'	8-10'	M		I	H	H	I	Dense growth.
8. Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier sp.</i>)	15-25'	10-15'	M		H	H	H	L	White flowers in spring; good fall color. Very high wildlife value, bird magnet. Edible fruit. Consider Downy (A. arborea) or Allegheny (A. laevis) varieties.
9. Buffaloberry, Silver (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>)	8-10'	8-10'	M		H	H	H	L	Silvery, light green leaves. Berries in late summer.
10. Viburnum, Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)	6-8'	6-8'	M	  	I	H	H	I	Very shade tolerant. Also recommended varieties: Witherod Viburnum (V. cassinoides) or Mapleleaf Viburnum (V. acerifolium)
11. Viburnum, Nannberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>)	16-20'	10-20'	F	  	L	H	H	L	White flowers. Rose-pink fruit turns blue-black. Purple-red fall color. Edible fruit, but large central pit. Often along forest edges, swamps. Age 10-20 years.
12. Crimson Cloud Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>)	15'	10-15'	M	 	L	H	H	H	Rounded form. Red fruit and flowers. Minor insect and disease concerns. pH 6.0-8.0
13. Ivory Silk Lilac (<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk')	15-25'	15-20'	M		H	H	H	M	Introduced in Ontario Canada. Has superior bloom & foliage. Flowers at a young age. Sturdy & more compact growth than other species. Cherry-like bark. Intolerant to compacted soil. pH 6.5-8.0

Key:Light:

Full Sun



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast

M – moderate

S – slow









Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate





L – low

October 2015

Native Deciduous – medium

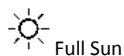
Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Ironwood or Hophornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>)	25-45'	20-35'	S	  	L	H	H	L	Tolerates wide range of soil and light conditions (grows faster in more sun). Attractive catkins resemble 'hops'. Holds leaves into winter. Age 75-100 years.
2. Linden, Littleleaf (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	35-50'	20-30'	M	  	I	H	H	I	Excellent shade tree. Beneficial for bees and other wildlife. Very susceptible to storm damage. pH 6.5-7.5
3. Plum, American (<i>Prunus americana</i>)	20-35'	20-30'	F		L	L	H	H	Produces sweet-spice scented white blooms. Edible fruit. Age 25-30 years.
4. Black Willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)	35-55	20-40	F		M	H	H	H	Only native willow to MN that reaches tree size. Form is columnar.

Native Deciduous – tall

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Birch, Paper (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	40-70'	25-50'	M	 	M	H	I	L	Attractive white bark, yellow fall color. Choose insect-resistant cultivars. Age 80-100 years. Available in clump or single stem forms. pH 5.0-8.0
2. Birch, River (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	40-60'	30-40'	M		I	H	H	L	Attractive bark. High wildlife value. Available in clump or single stem forms. Age 50-75 years.
3. Butternut (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>)	50-75'	50-75'	M F		L	H	H	L	Gray bark color. Edible nuts. Age 80-100 years. pH 6.6-8.0

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low



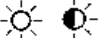

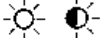










October 2015



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
4. Cherry, Pin (<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>)	20-35'	20-35'	F		L Spray-M	H	L	H	Attractive bark. Bright red-orange color in fall. Edible fruit. Great wildlife value. Age 20-40 years. pH 6.0-7.5
5. Coffeetree, Kentucky (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>)	50-70'	30-50'	M		I	I	H	H	Provides open shade; 4-8" long pods (female trees) create interest in winter. Age 50-75 years.
6. Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	50-75'	35-50'	M F	 	I Spray-L	H	H	H Silty Clay	Unique bark; adaptable. Persistent berries. High wildlife value. Age 100-150 years. pH 6.5-8.0
7. Hickory, Bitternut (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)	50-75'	50-75'	S		I	H	H	I	Yellow color in fall. Nuts produced are very bitter. Age 100-150 years.
8. Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>)	50-75'	50-75'	M F		H	H	H	H	Provides attractive "open" shade. Opt for thornless varieties: 'Moraine', 'Shademaster', or 'Skyline'. Age 100-125 years. pH 6.0-8.0
9. Linden (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	50-75'	25-40'	F	 	L	I	H	I	Also called American Basswood. Excellent for larger sites. Age 150-200 years
10. Maple, Sugar (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) *	50-75'	50'	M S	 	L	H	L	L	Excellent fall color. Sap used for maple syrup. Leaves break down quickly. Age 150-200 years. pH 6.0-7.5
11. Oak, Bur (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)	60-100'	75-100'	S		H spray-M	H	H	H	Excellent tree for urban landscapes. Age 150-250 years. Edible acorns. pH 4.6-8.0
12. Oak, Northern Pin (<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>)	50-75'	50-75'	M S		I	H	H	H	Good red fall color; distinctive pyramid form. Good wildlife value. Age 100-150 years. pH 5.5-7.5
13. Oak, Northern Red (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	60-80'	40-50'	M		Spray-L Soil-I	H	H	L	Withstands City conditions. Fast growth rate for oaks. Age 100-150 years. pH 4.0-6.5
14. Oak, Swamp White (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)	40-60'	30-60'	M		H (soil)	H	H	L	Quite adaptable. Unique bark. Holds leaves into winter. Very high wildlife value. Age 150-200 years.
15. Walnut, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	70-100'	75-100'	M F		I (soil)	H	H	H	Produces sizeable and edible fruit. Some plants may be sensitive being nearby. Age 150-175 years.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low


October 2015



Part sun/part shade

















Shade

	At Maturity				Tolerance to:				
Common Name (Latin)	Height	Spread	Growth Rate	Light Preference	Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	Comments
16. Northern Catalpa (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>)	40-75'	25-50'	F		I	H	I	H	White flowers in the spring with capsule fruit. Yellow fall color. Tolerant of compacted soil. pH 6.1-8.0

*Maple trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in tree diversification.

Native Coniferous (Evergreens)

	At Maturity				Tolerance to:				
Common Name (Latin)	Height	Spread	Growth Rate	Light Preference	Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	Comments
1. Fir, Balsam (<i>Abies balsamea</i>)	50-75'	20-30'	S	 	L	H	H	L	Withstands pollution. Fragrant needles. Age 100-150 years.
2. Hemlock, Emerald Fountain (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Monier')	6-10'	2-3'	F	  	L	H	H	L	Shad tolerant.
3. Hemlock, Weeping (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Sargentii')	10-15'	6-8'	F	  	L	L	L	L	Prefers moist well drained acidic soil. Benefits from protection from winter winds.
4. Larch, American (<i>Larix laricina</i>)	40-70'	20-35'	M		H	H	H	I	Also called Tamarack, Needles yellow in fall and drop off; small cones. Likes wet/boggy areas. Age 100-150 years.
5. Pine, Red (Norway) (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	75-100'	35-55'	M F	 	I	H	L	L	Minnesota State Tree. Also called Norway Pine. Produces large cones. Age 150-200 years. Major insect & disease concerns.
6. Spruce, Black Hill (<i>Picea glauca</i> 'densata') *	30-50'	20-35'	S	 	H	I	H	H	More dense and ornamental than other spruce.
7. Spruce, White (<i>Picea glauca</i>) *	40-60'	12-20'	M		H	I	H	H	Hardy; Needs full sun. Age 175-200 years.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade






Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow






Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
8. Northern White Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	30-60	20-50	M	 	Spray-L Soil-H	H	H	I	Nice shape and form. Susceptible to storm damage. pH 6.0-8.0
9. Japanese Larch (<i>Larix kaempferi</i>)	70-90	25-40	F		H	H	H	L	Considered the most handsome Larch & fastest growing when young. Plant in a large area due to size.

*Spruce trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in tree diversification.

Non-Native Plants - Deciduous – small

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Birch, Fox Valley (<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Little King')	10'	12'	F		I	H	L	L	In River Birch family. Very dense, compact growth. Most adaptable birch. "Cully" has high tolerance to clay soils. 45-50' H and 30-35 Spread
2. Chokecherry, Amur (<i>Prunus maackii</i>)	20-30'	18-25'	F	 	L	L	H	L	Showy white flowers; attractive copper bark.
3. Crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	10-30'	8-20'	M		L	H	H	I	White to pink flowers in spring. Choose cultivars with small, persistent fruit. Varieties are: 'PrairieFire', 'Donald Wyman', 'Sargent's', 'Purple Prince', 'Harvest Gold', 'Coralburst'. Choose disease resistant! ("Radiant, Prairie, Indian Magic, Pink Spires and Profusion" have major disease concerns).
4. Hydrangea, Tree Form (<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Grandiflora')	8-10'	6-10'	F		H	I	H	L	White to pink flowers

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade











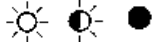

Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
5. Lilac, Dwarf Korean (<i>Syringa meyeri</i> 'Palibin')	6-8'	5-7'	F		I	I	H	I	An excellent specimen tree for small areas.
6. Lilac, Japanese Tree (<i>Syringa reticulata</i>)	15-25'	15-20'	M		H	H	H	I	Showy white flowers in summer. Easy to plant bareroot in spring and fall as well as container. pH 6.5-8.0
7. Lilac, Miss Kim (<i>Syringa patula</i>)	8-10'	10-15'	S		Spray-I	H	H	I	Fragrant pink flowers. Burgundy fall color. If require smaller variety, consider 'Tinkerbelle' (<i>Syringa</i> 'ballbelle') just 5-6' in height/width. pH 6.5-7.5
8. Magnolia (<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>) (<i>Magnolia leobneri</i>)	8-30'	8-30'	M		I	L	L	L	ZONE 5-9 Fragrant flowers in April to May. Loebneri Magnolia runs taller – 'Merrill' variety has done well at the MN Landscape Arboretum.
9. Maple, Korean * (<i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>)	15-25'		M		L	I		I	A hardy version of a Japanese maple. Exfoliating bark and reddish-gold fall color.
10. Viburnum, Blackhaw (<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>)	10-15'	8-12' 6-12'	M		L	H	H	H	White flower clusters, pink fruits turn black in fall. Red/bronze fall color.
11. Viburnum, Mohican (<i>Viburnum lantana</i> 'Mohican')	8' 7-8'	8' 7-10'	F S		L	H	I	H	Creamy white flowers. Orange/red fruit turns black in fall. Red fall color. pH 6.0-7.0
12. Willow, Arctic Blue Leaf (<i>Salix purpurea</i> 'Nana')	6-10' 3-4'	3-6'	M F		I	H	H	I	Fine textured blue-green foliage. Branches are used to make baskets.
13. Homestead Buckeye (<i>Aesculus</i> X 'Homestead Buckeye')	25-30'	20-35'	S		H	H	I	L	Dark orange-red flowers. Resistant to scorch & mildew. Fruitless. Do not plant bareroot. pH 6.0-7.5
14. Ohio Buckeye (<i>Aesculus glabra</i>)	25-35'	20-35'	S		I	H	H	L	Yellow spring flowers; orange fall color. Butterflies love the flowers. pH 6.0-7.5

* Maple trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in tree diversification.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

October 2015














Part sun/part shade





Shade

Deciduous – medium

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Pear, Ussurian (<i>Pyrus ussurlensis</i>)	30-45'	30-45'	M	 	I	I	H	H	Showy spring flowers. Fruit inedible, but not present on solitary trees. Very hardy. pH 5.5-8.0
2. Redbud, Eastern (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	20-30'	25-35'	M S	  	I	H	H Silty Clay	L	Reddish purple flower in spring. Age 50-75 years. Major disease concerns. pH 6.1-8.0
3. Willow, Laurel (<i>Salix pentandra</i>)	20-40'	15-35'	F		I	H	H	I	Glossy, attractive dark green foliage. Age 20-40 years.
4. Yellowwood, American (<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>)	30-45'	40-45'	M		I	I	I	H	Yellow fall leaf color. Clusters of fragrant white flowers. High pH & dry soil tolerant.
5. Blue Beech (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>)	15-30'	15-25'	S	  	I	H	I	L	Also known as Hornbeam
6. Bebb Willow (<i>Salix bebbiana</i>)	20-35'	20-35'	F		H	H	H	H	pH 5.5 - 7.5 Can survive short periods of standing water, but growth rates decline sharply if water persists above the root collar. Is not drought tolerant, but prefers sites with adequate moisture. It is also shade intolerant and grows best in full sunlight

Deciduous – tall

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Cork tree, Amur (<i>Phellodendrom sp.</i> Sachalinense 'His Majesty')	30-50'	30-50'	F	 	I	I	H	H	Interesting corky bark, Pollution tolerant, adaptable to wide range of soil types. pH 5.0 – 8.2 Tolerant to compacted soil.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade







Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow











Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
2. Elms, Hybrid (<i>Ulmus</i> hybrids)	40-60'	20-40'	F	  	I	I	H	H	Cultivars resistant to Dutch Elm disease: 'Accolade', 'New Horizon', 'Homestead', 'Discovery', and 'Cathedral'. Beneficial for butterflies.
3. Princeton Sentry Ginkgo (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton sentry')	55 – 60	25 – 30	S		H	H	H	H	Yellow fall color. pH 6.1 – 8.0

*Maple trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in tree diversification.

Coniferous – small

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Arborvitae, Eastern (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	10-15'	3-5'	M		L	I	H	I	'Emerald' variety is narrow, compact, and pyramidal form. 'Nigra' variety is pyramidal. 'Techny' variety is also a strong grower.
2. Techny Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , 'Techny')	15 – 25	6 – 20	M	 	Spray=L Soil=M	H	H	L	Good dense hedge or screen. Retains deep green color all year. Susceptible to cold injury and storm damage. pH 6.0 – 8.0
3. Juniper, Chinese (<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>)	8-15'	6-12'	M		I	L	H	H	Excellent evergreen foliage; females produce berry-like cones.
4. Larch, Deborah Waxman (<i>Larix laricina</i> 'Deborah Waxman')	6'	4'	F		L	I	H	L	Dwarf form of American Larch. Blue-green needles turn golden yellow in fall.
5. Pine, Macopin (<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Macopin')	8-10'	8-10'	S		L	L	H	I	Dwarf form of white pine. Upright habit with large quantity of cones.
6. Pine, Mugo (<i>Pinus mugo</i>)	12-15'	12-15'	M	 	H	L	H	H	Dense, wide-spreading form.
7. Pine, Slim Jim (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Slim Jim')	8-10'	4'	S	 	L	L	H	H	Dense columnar form of Scotch Pine with twisted dark green needles.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low










October 2015



Part sun/part shade










Shade

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
8. Pine, Mugho (<i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Tannenbaum')	10-15'	6'	S	 	L	L	H	H	Compact, pyramidal form with good winter color.
9. Spruce, Acrocona (<i>Picea abies</i> 'Acrocona') *	8'	4'	S	 	L	L	H	I	Compact & upright growth habit
10. Spruce, Alberta (<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Conica') *	13'	10'	S	 	L	L	L	I	Attracts birds, deer resistant
11. Spruce, North Star (<i>Picea glauca</i> 'North Star') *	12'	4'	S		I	I	L	L	Resilient to harsh winter conditions. No significant negative characteristics.
12. Yew, Upright Japanese (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Capitata')	10-12'	3-5'	S	 	L	L	I	I	Prefers moist well drained soil. Shade tolerant. Needs protection from winter winds.

*Spruce trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in the diversification.

Coniferous – medium & tall

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
1. Fir, White (<i>Abies concolor</i>)	30-50'	15-25'	M	 	I	I	H	I	Soft, evergreen foliage; excellent pyramidal form. pH 4.0 – 6.5
2. Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	30-50'	25-40'	M	 	L	L	L	H	Attractive orange bark. Age 100-150 years.
3. Balsam Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>)	50-75'	20-30	S	  	I	H	H	I	Very popular as Christmas trees.

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast



M – moderate

S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate

L – low

Common Name (Latin)	At Maturity		Growth Rate	Light Preference	Tolerance to:				Comments
	Height	Spread			Salt	Wet	Clay Soils	Drought	
4. Pine, Swiss Stone (<i>Pinus cembra</i>)	25-35'	10-15'	S		L	L	L	I	Dense, conical growth form; dark green foliage.
5. Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>) *	40-65'	20-35'	F		L	L	H	I	Produces large cones of any spruce. Age 150-200 years. Intolerant to compacted soil. Largest and fastest growing spruce. pH 4.7 – 7.5

*Spruce trees tend to be overplanted in Maple Grove. Consideration should be given to plant other trees to aid in tree diversification.

List of Trees the Maple Grove Arbor Committee Recommends Not to Plant:

Ash

Green Ash – susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

White Ash – susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer

Fraxinus americana

European Mountain Ash – susceptible to fireblight

Sorbus aucuparia

Birch

European Birch – highly susceptible to bronze birch borer

Betula pendula

Asian Birch – highly susceptible to bronze birch borer

Betula platyphylla

Himalayan Birch – highly susceptible to bronze birch borer

Betula utilis

Japanese Monarch Birch

Betula maximowicziana

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

October 2015



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Black Cherry – invasive, spreads laterally by suckers
Prunus serotina

Crabapple – The Arbor Committee does not recommend the planting of any Crabapple trees due to them being overplanted in Maple Grove. Crabapple trees that are not disease resistant will need to be treated with fungicides or antibiotic streptomycin to prevent weakening or death of the tree

Columnar Siberian Crabapple – susceptible to disease Apple Scab
Malus baccata 'Columnaris'

Golden Raindrops Crabapple – susceptible to disease Fire Blight
Malus 'Schmidtcutleaf'

Klehm's Improved Bechtel Flowering Crab – susceptible to disease Cedar Apple Rust
Malus icensis 'Klehm's Improved Bechtel'

Prairie Rose Crabapple – susceptible to disease Cedar Apple Rust
Malus icensis 'Prairie Rose'

Royalty Crabapple – susceptible to disease Apple Scab
Malus 'Royalty'

Spring Snow Crabapple – susceptible to disease Apple Scab
Malus 'Spring Snow'

Eastern Red Cedar – disease vector, invasive, toxic
Juniperus virginiana

Eastern Redbud – extremely borderline for Minnesota winters
Cercis canadensis

Elm
Siberian Elm – invasive
Ulmus pumila

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

Locust

Black Locust - invasive

Robinia pseudoacacia

Lombardy Poplar – susceptible to disease and insects

Poplar nigra italica

Maple – The Arbor Committee does not recommend the planting of any Maple trees due to them being overplanted in Maple Grove.

Amur Maple - invasive

Acer ginnala

Norway Maple - invasive

Acer platanoides

Silver Maple – weak wood, shallow roots

Acer saccharinum

Autumn Blaze Maple – crossed with Silver Maple, weak wood, shallow roots

Acer x fremanii

Northwood Red Maple – very shallow roots

Acer rubrum 'Northwood'

Scarlet Jewel Red Maple – intolerant of the soil ph in Maple Grove

Acer rubrum 'Scarlet Jewel'

Fall Fiesta Sugar Maple – intolerant of compacted soils

Acer saccharum 'Bialsta'

Apollo Sugar Maple – intolerant of compacted soils

Acer saccharum 'Barrett Cole'

Freen Mountain Sugar Maple – intolerant of compacted soils

Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'

Hot Wings Maple – invasive

Acer tataricum 'GarAnn'

Three Flowered Maple – intolerant of the soil ph in Maple Grove

Acer triflorum

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast

M – moderate

S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate

L – low

October 2015



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Bloodgood Japanese Maple – not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'bloodgood'

Columnar Norway Maple – shallow roots

Acer platanoides 'Columnare'

Crimson King Norway Maple – invasive

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'

Deborah Schwedler Maple – invasive

Acer platanoides 'Deborah'

Red Sunset Red Maple – intolerant of soil ph in Maple Grove

Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'

Japanese Viridis Maple – Not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Viridis'

Crimson Queen Japanese Maple – not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'Crimson Queen'

Emperor I Japanese Maple – not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'Emperor I'

Shirazz Japanese Maple – not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'Gwen's Rose Delight'

Red Dragon Japanese Maple – not in Minnesota hardiness zone

Acer palmatum 'Red Dragon'

Russian Olive – invasive

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Spruce – The Arbor Committee does not recommend the planting of any Spruce trees due to them being overplanted in Maple Grove.

Colorado Blue Spruce – highly susceptible to Rhizosphaera needle cast, Needle rust,

Picea Pungens

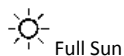
Fat Albert Blue Spruce – susceptible to many diseases

Picea pungens 'Fat Albert'

Colorado Weeping Blue Spruce – susceptible to many diseases

Key:

Light:



Full Sun

Growth Rate:

F – fast
M – moderate
S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate
L – low

October 2015



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Picea pungens 'Pendula'

Slenderina Weeping Blue Spruce – susceptible to many diseases

Picea pungens 'Slenderina'

Tree of Heaven – invasive

Ailanthus altissima

Quaking Aspen – suckers profusely

Populus tremuloides

Key:

Light:



Full Sun



Part sun/part shade



Shade

Growth Rate:

F – fast

M – moderate

S – slow

Tolerance: H – high

I – intermediate

L – low